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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

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THE NURSING RECORD

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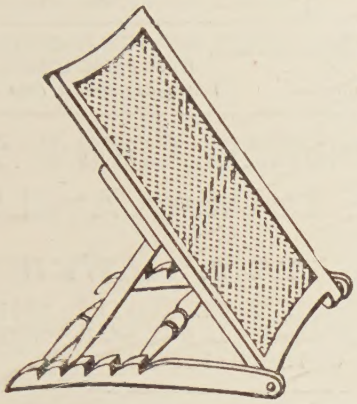

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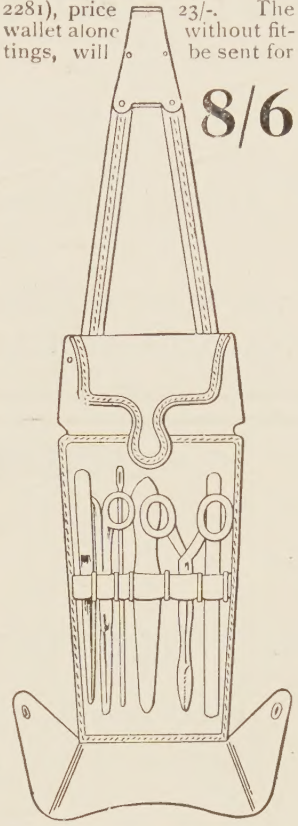

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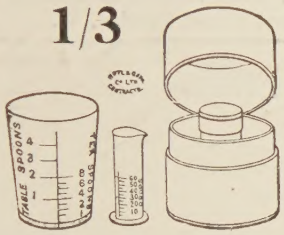

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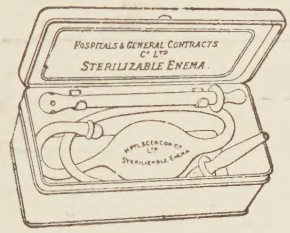

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Three recent testimonials only and photo. Stamped and addressed envelope for return.

Commencing salary £60, with Uniform.

Applications to be received not later than 21st MARCH, addressed HON. SECRETARY, Victoria Cottage Hospital, Guernsey. 141

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The Board of Management invites applications for the appointment of a MATRON who should be a fully-trained Nurse and must be experienced in Housekeeping.

She must be capable of controlling the whole of the Domestic work of the Institution and the whole internal management of the Hospital, including the Laundry.

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ARTHUR SHEPHERD,
Secretary.
142

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Trained Nurse with Fever experience, capable of training Probationers.

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Apply, with references and photograph, if possible, to MATRON, Fever Hospital, Blackburn. 144

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—*continued.*

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Salary £75 per annum, with Residential Allowances and Uniform.

A candidate must not be more than 35 years of age, must be fully certificated; have had not less than three years' hospital training and experience, and be qualified in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board.

Applications must be made upon forms, which will be supplied by me on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and such applications must reach me not later than first post on WEDNESDAY, 14th March next.

By Order,
F. WOLSTENHOLME,
Acting Clerk to the Guardians.
Union Offices,
"The Edge," Sheffield.
2nd March, 1917. 145

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CHARGE NURSE REQUIRED. Must have had General Training. Salary, £40 per annum, rising by annual increments of £2 to £45.

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Certificates of the Fever Nurses' Association are obtainable at this authority's Hospital.

Forms of application may be obtained of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, Municipal Offices, Southampton. 146

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D. C. EDWARDS,
Union Offices, Llanelly, Clerk.
1st March, 1917. 147

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the Editor should be addressed to her at

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HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—*continued.*

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Applications to be made on forms, to be returned so as to reach me not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, the 16th March, 1917.

JOHN BELL,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Stockton-on-Tees. 129

STAFF NURSES REQUIRED at EDMONTON MILITARY HOSPITAL, UPPER EDMONTON, N. Candidates must possess a three years' certificate from a recognised Training School for Nurses. Salaries at Army rates, with Board, Lodging and Washing. Uniform will be provided. Appointments tenable during the control by the Military Authorities. Forms of application may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the MATRON, to whom all forms, duly filled up, must be returned. 131

RICHMOND MILITARY HOSPITAL, GROVE ROAD, RICHMOND, SURREY.

STAFF NURSES WANTED. Apply to MISS FLETCHER, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R., enclosing stamp for reply. 132

NOTTS. COUNTY COUNCIL.

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Two PROBATIONERS. Salary, £16 and Uniform.

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HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—*continued.*

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By Order,
T. G. STACEY, Clerk.

Guardians' Offices,
Barnes Street, Stepney, E.,
3rd March, 1917. 134

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The Guardians invite applications for appointments as PROBATIONER NURSES.

Candidates must be over 21 and under 27 years of age, well educated, free from any physical infirmity, and should apply personally to the MATRON at the Infirmary, or write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, to her for forms of application.

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JOHN DUFTON,
County Clerk.
26th February, 1917. 149

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—*continued.*

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Tuberculosis Dispensary,
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Walsall. 135

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WANTED, two fully-trained STAFF NURSES. Salary £40, Laundry, &c. For Medical and Surgical Nursing Home. 15, Catherine Place, Bath. Under new management. 127

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EDITORIAL.

THE WOMAN WHO STAYED AT HOME.

Once or twice in a lifetime it may happen that we are called upon to make some momentous decision which affects not only our own lives but the lives of those around us. Such a decision has, in recent years, confronted members of the nursing profession. At the outbreak of war it was natural that trained nurses should wish to offer themselves for active service. They had knowledge, experience, skill, and they desired nothing better than to be allowed to use them in the service of the men who had given their lives to their country, when sick, maimed, and wounded they needed skilled care. Then there was the interest of the work, the desire to be "in the swim," the chance of foreign service and seeing new countries, which ordinarily is incompatible with the very modest purses of most nurses. Beyond the very laudable desire to help in a time of national emergency and distress was the glamour of novel work under novel conditions, and the heart's desire of every nurse was military service with a fixed preference for "the front" and a vista of Red Crosses in the distance.

Yet it was obvious that all nurses could not go on active service. The needs of the civilian population remained as in pre-war days, the little children, the old grannies and the chronics, were just as helpless, the dying still needed tender care as they passed down into the valley of the shadow. So, many nurses faced their problem. There was no question then of an urgent call for trained nurses. The need was for influence to procure for the trained nurse her rightful place in military hospitals when so many plums fell to those whose lack of professional knowledge was apparently more than atoned for by their social influence.

So, many a nurse, with a sigh of regret, gave up her dreams of active service, extended interests, fuller life—a life full of colour under cloudless skies, in new and picturesque surroundings—and concentrated her energies on her daily work, performed under conditions more strenuous than usual, since most nursing staffs were depleted. The resolution, the devotion to duty thus exhibited, indicate the qualities which have gained for the best class of nurses, the confidence and the gratitude of all classes of the community. This devotion to duty is recognized in the report of Dr. George M. Robertson, Physician-Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Mental Hospital, Morningside, who comments on the severe nature of the work of the officials who have stayed at home. "There has," says Dr. Robertson, "been none of the interest and excitement and prestige which is associated with work directly connected with the army, and yet it has been as valuable and as necessary. It has, in many cases been at the sacrifice of their own feelings that they have continued at their post. It would have been easier to have gone." Many nurses will be grateful to Dr. Robertson for these appreciative words.

When the services rendered by nurses come to be considered after the War the value of the work of those who stayed at home should be estimated very highly. As the munition workers have been indispensable to the country, so the work of nurses who stayed at home, and released others for service for which they themselves were fully qualified, and desired to perform, is equally valuable and essential. They are not eligible for Red Crosses and other decorations, but we hope that some way of recognizing their invaluable services will be found.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

DESCRIBE THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TERMINATIONS OF INFLAMMATIONS.

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss C. G. Cheatley, Incorporated Nurses' Home, Frederick Street, Belfast.

PRIZE PAPER.

When any part of the body is injured, a series of changes occur in it as the direct result of the injury, and these changes will be similar, no matter which part of the body is injured, or what the cause of the injury may be. The term inflammation is used to cover all these changes, and it will be mild if the injury is slight, and severe if the injury is great. A fracture causes inflammation of the surrounding tissues and of the bone; a burn causes inflammation of the skin and soft tissues. Inflammation has therefore many causes, such as blows, the presence of foreign bodies, the action of chemicals, burns, and scalds, but there is one variety of cause that is of the utmost importance in surgery, and this is the inflammatory condition caused by micro-organisms or bacteria.

Traumatic, non-bacterial, inflammation.—When a part is injured, certain changes occur in it which constitute inflammation, and the expressions of these changes are called the clinical signs of inflammation. The earliest changes occur in the blood vessels, which become dilated, whilst the blood-flow through them is quickened. The part, therefore, contains more blood than usual, and is redder and hotter than the surrounding tissue.

The serum of the blood then begins to pass out from the vessels, and the tissues become swollen with fluid.

As the part is swollen its nerves are pressed upon, and it becomes painful, and there are now present the four classical clinical signs of inflammation—redness, heat, swelling, and pain. A fifth evidence of inflammation is found in the loss of function of the part, which cannot work properly in its inflamed state. For example, if the kidney is inflamed, it can no longer secrete the urine properly, and either suppression will occur, or abnormal materials will be found in the urine.

In more severe inflammation, as well as the escape of serum (inflammatory lymph) from the blood vessels, there is also an escape of the white cells (leucocytes) of the blood. In the most severe types, especially if occurring in a soft tissue, such as the lungs, the blood vessels rupture, and the red cells escape. This is known as hæmorrhagic inflammation.

The above varieties of inflammation may end in :—

(1) Resolution, or the restoration of the part to its previous healthy condition.

(2) Fibrosis, or chronic inflammation.

Like the symptoms, the treatment of acute inflammation must be both local and general, and its aim to promote resolution.

Chronic inflammation or Fibrosis.—When the cause of the inflammation is not quickly removed, the process continues and becomes chronic. The cells of the surrounding tissue multiply, and there appear in the inflamed area a number of strands of fibrous tissue. This fibrous tissue steadily increases in amount so long as the inflammation continues, and after it has formed it contracts. This fibrous tissue (fibrosis) destroys the cells of the part, and may lead to serious consequences. For example, if both kidneys are chronically inflamed, the fibrous tissue formed supersedes the kidney cells till there are not enough cells left to carry on the function of excretion, and the patient will die from gradual accumulation in the blood of excretory products (uræmia). In the case of joints and tendon sheaths, the strands of fibrous tissue stretch between the different surfaces, and prevent movement. Such bands are called adhesions. Adhesions also occur in the serous membranes, such as the pericardium and peritoneum. In the latter situation they may lead to intestinal obstruction by strangulating the gut.

Septic inflammation.—When inflammation results from the action of certain micro-organisms it is called septic, and it not unfrequently ends in a breaking-down of the tissue to form pus, a process known as suppuration. The most common of the septic organisms are the staphylococcus and the streptococcus, and they usually cause acute suppuration. Although all suppuration is due to the presence of bacteria, it must not be forgotten that many bacteria cannot cause suppuration, and even those that can do not do so in every case. Micro-organisms can cause acute non-suppurative inflammation, and chronic non-suppurative inflammation, as well as the suppurative form.

When, therefore, inflammation goes on to suppuration, a fluid mass is formed in the centre of the inflamed area, giving it a curious fluid feeling which is called fluctuation.

There is a rise of temperature, flushed skin, sweating, sometimes rigors, vomiting, constipation, or diarrhœa, rapid anæmia, loss of flesh and strength; these symptoms are characteristic of septic fever. If free vent is not given to the pus, the patient may die of septic poisoning.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention :—Miss J. G. Gilchrist, Miss G. L. Shepperd, Miss Doris Tayler, Miss Bessie Grey Johnson, Miss J. E. Taylor, Miss Robinson, Miss Ethel E. Hall, Miss C. Lilian Everest.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

What precautions would you take in saving, for microscopic examination, a specimen of urine, a specimen of sputum, a specimen of fæces?

THE DRESSING OF BURNS WITH PARAFFIN WAX.

Sir Arthur May's prompt application of the remedy of paraffin wax to the requirements of the Navy, says *The Lancet*, has drawn fresh attention to the treatment of burns by a proprietary preparation called ambrine by its inventor, Dr. Barthe de Sandfort. As, however, the preparation is a secret one controlled by a company in Paris, the treatment is not as readily accessible as some of our correspondents desire. We can refer these to the experience of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hull, R.A.M.C., who stated in the *British Medical Journal* of Jan. 13th that the results obtained by a mixture of home manufacture in a military hospital have surpassed those obtained by the use of ambrine or any other preparation. He gives the following formula for its preparation :—

Resorcin ...	...	1 per cent.
Eucalyptus oil	...	2 ,,
Olive oil ...	...	5 ,,
Soft paraffin	...	25 ,,
Hard paraffin	...	67 ,,

The hard paraffin is first melted and the soft paraffin and olive oil are stirred in. The resorcin is next added dissolved in half its weight of absolute alcohol, and finally the eucalyptus oil when the wax has cooled to about 55° C. If necessary, the resorcin may be replaced by a quarter of its weight of β-naphthol. Colonel Hull adds that the application of this No. 7 paraffin, as it is called, to ulceration following frost-bite has been as successful as in the case of burns. Other uses will doubtless suggest themselves for a soft impervious casing to wounds which can yet be readily peeled off without pain or disturbance to the delicate processes of repair.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

We regret to record the death in East Africa of Sister H. M. Knox, of the Australian Army Nursing Service.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

The following members of the nursing profession had the honour of being received by the King on Saturday morning last at Buckingham Palace, when His Majesty invested them with the Royal Red Cross and the Military Medal :—

ROYAL RED CROSS.

FIRST CLASS.

TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE.

Matrons : Misses Millicent Acton, Lizzie Carter, Florence Knowles, Annie Macdonald, Florence Smith, Alicia Lloyd-Still, Gertrude White.

CANADIAN ARMY NURSING SERVICE.

Matrons : Misses Marie Casault, Elizabeth Russell, and Margaret Smith.

SECOND CLASS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Matrons : Misses Emily Hay, Margaret Johnston.

Sisters : Vyvian Bird, Georgina Chamberlain.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.

Matron : Miss Nora Gillam.

Sisters : Misses Janet Bell, Evelyn Creech, Jane Hirst, Margaret Houston, Elizabeth Logie, Margaret Morrison, Mabel Pemberton, Margaret Stevens, Ursie Stidston, Ethel Ward, Mary Wright.

Staff Nurses : Misses Marie Clark, Annie Collins, Margaret Watson.

Miss A. Frances Wallen (late Sister).

TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE.

Matrons : Misses Ann Howard, Ada Peppler, Kathleen Smith.

Sisters : Misses Lottie Bourner, Bessie Carlay, Ellen Cooke, Gertrude Dunsford, Alice Farren, Mabel Hadow, Frances Hildyard, Edith Horton, Mabel Manfield, Margaret Marsh, Nellie Peplow, Emily Preston, Annie Saunders, Jessie Stewart, Mary Walker, Violet Wilson.

Staff Nurses : Misses Kate Aldridge, Annie Hughes, Ermin Ealand, Alice Johnson, Edith Peters, and Ellen Stone.

CANADIAN ARMY NURSING SERVICE.

Sisters : Misses Ann Allan, Ethel Boultbee, Christina Cameron, Ella Drysdale, Muriel Ellis, Mary English, Helen Fowlds, Rebecca Hervey, Clara Hood, Laura Holland, Margaret Howe, Jean Johnston, Minnie McAffee, Grace McPherson, Marion Marsh, George Mavety, Margaret Motherwell, Jessie Robertson, Margaret Rose, Ida Smith, and Isabella Strathy.

THE MILITARY MEDAL.

Sister Kate Mahony and Sister Ethel Thompson, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service Reserve ; Sister Mabel Evans, Territorial Force Nursing Service ; also Miss Florence Williams.

Queen Alexandra subsequently received the recipients at Marlborough House.

The Depreciation of the R.R.C.

The War Office issued on Monday a list containing the names of 1,035 Matrons, Nurses, and others brought to the notice of the Secretary for War for valuable services rendered. We congratulate them all and hope some honourable recognition of their work may in the future be forthcoming.

There is, however, a very strong feeling throughout the profession that the broad-cast bestowal of second class Red Crosses has been a mistake. Once upon a time the honour of the Royal Red Cross was sparingly bestowed for special service and correspondingly valued. The institution of a second class distinction has materially decreased its value. It is thought that some other form of military decoration should have been originated other than for the most meritorious work and in recognition of war service, and that for clerical work and to untrained women the R.R.C. should not have been awarded.

Sister B. Carlay. Miss Ballard, Staff Nurse. Mss A. Macdonald, Matron. Miss K. Aburidge, Staff Nurse. Sister E. Horton.

MEMBERS OF THE NURSING STAFF OF THE FIRST EASTERN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE, WHO HAVE BEEN INVESTED BY THE KING WITH THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

Our illustration shows the Matron, Miss A. Macdonald, R.R.C., and members of the nursing staff of the 1st Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge, after their investiture by the King at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday last, with the Royal Red Cross. It will be remembered that the King visited the hospital last August, and was much interested in its arrangements—the open-air wards, and the bath ward, which is so much appreciated by the men with foul and suppurating wounds.

Manipulative Nursing.

We have every sympathy with the medical profession in its determination to protect our sick and injured sailors and soldiers from the "manipulation" of unregistered practitioners which certain Members of Parliament appear to favour, who are advocating treatment by "bone setters." These gentlemen have formed a committee to carry out an investigation on their own account. We, of course, can trust the General Medical Council and the Royal Army Medical Corps to see that justice is done both to the sick and to registered medical practitioners in the matter; but it is the irony of fate that the R.A.M.C. should be faced with a situation which it failed to realise in managing the interdependent profession of Nursing. Military nurses have been associated in their professional duties with every form of nursing quack—have been placed under untrained "Matrons" and "Lady Superintendents" and "Commandants," and have been made responsible for the "manipulations" of V.A.D.'s totally unqualified for the serious professional duties delegated to them—more especially "at the front" and abroad. Only this week, we learned that one of these inexperienced girls (who deplored her own ignorance) was in charge of 320 sick and wounded men on night duty—and that the quality of military nursing has necessarily suffered from the high percentage of untrained in relation to trained and qualified Sisters and nurses on duty. Had trained Nurses been registered by Act of Parliament, as they would have been years ago had not the Nursing Schools opposed the reform, they also could have prevented "manipulative" nursing in military hospitals with which the War Office has compelled them to be associated.

A Serious Breach of Duty.

Should V.A.D.'s sleep on night duty? That is a question we have been invited to answer by more than one distracted Night Superintendent. This week we received the following letter from a Red Cross Hospital: "I should be so glad if you will sometime write on the moral obligation of keeping awake on night duty. I find it quite the thing for the quiet hours to be slept through, with no attempt to keep awake. When I remonstrate, the reply is, 'We are not trained nurses but V.A.D.'s, and so are not able to keep awake, as we are not strong and not used to it.' These V.A.D.'s do not seem to realise that a trained nurse has to make *an effort* to keep awake night after night, as it is a matter of honour that they should do so. I do not wish to be hard on V.A.D.'s —many of them are very superior to bad and lazy 'Pros' I have known. We enjoy working together for the common good, but a word from Headquarters to these volunteers when they are deputed to service, that to sleep on duty is a very serious breach of duty and of honour, might do good."

We are officially informed that the report of the Departmental Committee relative to the supply fo nurses for the Army (which should have been appointed two years ago) is not yet available by the public. Nurses are anxious to know if untrained Commandants are to go. No peace until they do. Unfortunately independent nursing opinion was not represented on the Committee, nearly all the Matrons on it being officially associated with the present system at the War Office, and therefore more or less responsible for its present defects in organisation in so far as auxiliary military hospitals are concerned.

Nursing at La Panne.

One of the most interesting of war hospitals is the Hôpital de l'Ocean at La Panne, planted on the little strip of Belgian soil undesecrated by the foot of the invader, and only six miles from the German lines. Not only a hospital, but a university, with a cosmopolitan staff—the nursing staff including English, Scotch and Irish, French, Belgian, and Canadian nurses—the work under the control of Dr. Depage, with Miss Violetta Thurstan as Matron, is of a very fine order.

As an instance of the scientific character of the work, it may be mentioned that in the case of wounds a "microbe chart" is kept, in addition to those with which every nurse is familiar. If the chart does not show a regular diminution, the reason why is thoroughly investigated. The result is that the majority of wounds speedily become microbe free, they are then sutured and treated as aseptic wounds.

The nurses have their own club, maintained by a small subscription from each member. Formerly an ordinary wayside inn, it stands close to the Plage, over which sweep the health-giving winds from the North Sea. It is a centre of social life, and its activities include gymnasium classes, an Arts Club, and concerts. There is also a very useful Mortuary Society, to which forty people—doctors, nurses and orderlies—belong. Each pays 50 centimes a month, and the little chapel has been adequately equipped and is reverently cared for by the members.

It is difficult to realise that all this well-organised professional and social life goes on within range of the German guns. The protection of the hospital is that the enemy has also a hospital some six miles from the frontier, and they have received notice that any attack on the Hôpital de l'Ocean would at once mean reprisals. So, though shells whistle overhead, the hospital has been safe, and with its *avant poste* close to the frontier, carries on its invaluable work.

Just now some very interesting people seem to be gravitating to La Panne. Last week Lady Hermione Blackwood, and Miss C. C. du Sautoy (formerly Inspector, and County Superintendent of Queen's Nurses respectively) left England for the Hôpital de l'Ocean, and on Monday last Miss E. M. Cancellor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Trained Nurses, also left for the same destination. Miss Cancellor's special work will be the care of the sick nurses.

Mrs. Maxwell St. John, R.R.C., who has returned from Macedonia where she has been Matron of the Serbian Relief Fund Hospital will be greatly missed there. She resigns this delightful post with much regret, as her relations with the Committee in London have been of the happiest nature, and the unit she has worked with is one of the keenest possible. She has an able successor in Miss Steuart Donaldson whom we last week notified has been appointed to the position.

Mme. A. Louise van Bevervoorde van Rappard has passed through London with a unit of Dutch nurses for service in France, others hope to follow. They will no doubt receive a courteous welcome. Regulations are now very strict for foreign nurses working in France, and quite rightly so. They are not permitted to write any details of their surroundings.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

Abroad.

The following Sisters have been deputed to duty abroad:—

Scottish Women's Hospital, Salonika.—Miss I. Macdonald, Miss M. G. Holden.

Madame O'Gorman's Barge, Bergues.—Miss C. Farrell.

Serbian Relief Fund, Salonika.—Miss M. S. Donaldson (Matron), Miss S. Richards.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

The decision of the Army Council that no more thoroughly trained nurses are to be permitted to offer their services to our Allies, unless they are first offered to the War Office, practically deprived the Committee of the F.F.N.C. of free selection of Sisters for the Corps; and as the needs of our own brave troops must come first, and "leavings" are not good enough for the glorious Poilu, the Committee decided not to increase the Corps on any such terms.

Then the generous British people gave the Comité de Londres, Croix Rouge Française, a munificent gift of £100,000, and it was proposed to the President the Vicomtesse de la Panouse that a few thousands of that gift might be very well spent in relieving the French Government of the cost of the F.F.N.C. and presenting as a gift the skilled services of the experienced Sisters now in France to the French Government which values them so highly, that for two-and-a-half years it has paid the cost of a large nursing staff, the Committee being responsible for the expenses of administration, travelling transfers, sickness, and other incidental expenses which have with great economy only averaged some £700 a year. With the consent of the President and Committee of the F.F.N.C., Miss Grace Ellison has placed this offer before M. Justin Godart, who has intimated his acceptance—and it is to be hoped that the matter may be satisfactorily arranged at an early date. The Sisters are to retain their military rank and all privileges they are granted as French officers, and the gift of the Corps will, we hope, be accepted as evidence of the devoted admiration of the British people for their glorious Allies. Should this arrangement be successfully concluded, we sincerely congratulate Miss Ellison on the continued security to the sick and wounded French soldiers for whom she has worked so devotedly for upwards of two years, of the ministrations of the Sisters, who have won for themselves the very highest commendation in French medical circles, and the admiration and gratitude of their patients.

The Report for 1916 which has been recently issued shows how successfully the work has been carried on by the Committee and staff. A substantial balance of £665 10s. 2d., at the end of the financial year, proves the vigilance with which the subscriptions have been expended. We venture to think few War Charities have accomplished finer work at so little cost.

A Sister writes from the War Zone: "It will be with many regrets that I shall leave this work. . . . Nothing can exceed the admiration that we have for the fine French soldiers, and also for the remaining residents in this region. I enclose a photo. of a dear old woman who continues to reside in the one undamaged room in her home. Miss P——— and I went to see her and she proudly showed us various mementoes of her family killed in this war and also in 1870. There is another resident who has always a hot brick in readiness 'for Mademoiselle—on which to warm her feet.' I look in and see her every day if I can; she always gives a warm welcome and has such an interesting history. I shall never forget all these dear people and hope to accept some day an invitation I have from a lady in the neighbourhood to revisit this spot after the war. . . . The nice parcels we have received from time to time have been most useful; the soldiers of this invaded area are cut off from their friends."

A DEAR OLD WOMAN IN THE WAR ZONE.

The French Government has just conferred the Medaille des Epidemies upon the women doctors of the Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont. The recipients of this honour are the C.M.O., Miss Frances Ivens, to whom the medal has been given in gold; Miss Ruth Nicholson, Mrs. Berry, Miss Courtauld, Miss Ross, Mrs. Agnes Savill, and Miss Wilson; 31 of the nurses and orderlies have also received similar medals in silver and bronze.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

A temporary exchange of duties has been arranged between Dr. Goodall, Medical Superintendent of the North Western Hospital (M.A.B.), Hampstead, and Dr. Beggs, Medical Superintendent of the Grove Military Hospital, Tooting Grove, S.W., as, owing to reasons of health, it has been found necessary to relieve the latter of the very onerous duties imposed upon him since the Grove Hospital became a military one. Dr. Goodall has already had the management of hospitals for the sick and wounded in France, in addition to his long administrative experience as a Medical Superintendent under the Metropolitan Asylums Board, he has therefore special qualifications for the position.

The Grove Military Hospital contains over 1,000 beds, and is now receiving sick and wounded from overseas, and donations in money or kind (papers, periodicals, books, cards, draughts, dominoes, quoits, bowls, and other indoor or outdoor games, gramophones, scarves, gloves, socks, handkerchiefs, and offers of entertainments and motor drives, &c.) for the comfort of the patients will be gratefully received and acknowledged. There is also need for a piano and bagatelle board.

British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John.—The joint societies would be grateful for the following articles until further notice:—Knitted goods—cardigans, knitted helmets, day socks, bed socks, mufflers, woollen gloves, mittens, knitted face washers, knitted skull caps, slippers (plain and surgical), dressing gowns, flannel pyjamas, handkerchiefs (coloured and white), vests and pants (flannel or union, winter weights), bolster cases (20 by 40 in.), comfort bags (10 by 12 in.) in any fancy coloured material.

The following are also wanted:—Glass, china, and tea-cloths, old linen, blankets, sheets (2 by 3 yards), open wove bandages (all sizes), feather pillows (18 by 20 in. and 20 by 30 in.) (asked for in very large quantities), medium-weight day socks.

Addresses for Goods.—From Red Cross working parties: The Manager, Stores Department, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.; from Red Cross home workers: B.R.C.S. Central Workrooms, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W.; from St. John workers and parties: The Chairman, St. John's Warehouse, 56, St. John's Square, E.C.

The Council of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, 157, Great Portland Street, London, W., desire to state emphatically that no reduction has been made in the minimum course of six months' instruction required of candidates entering for the Society's examination in massage. All teachers sign an assurance to this effect for pupils entered for examination from their schools. In refutation of current rumours the Council desire to emphasise this fact.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A Round Table Conference of Nursing Organizers of experience was on Saturday last convened by the National Union of Trained Nurses at the Office, 46, Marsham Street, Westminster, to discuss without prejudice the best method of extending the usefulness of the Union—so that it can fill the very urgent need which now exists for a professional and self-governing Association of Trained Nurses throughout the United Kingdom, based on individual membership, now that the Royal British Nurses' Association has, upon the recommendation of its managers, voted to cease to exist.

The proceedings were strictly confidential, but we are permitted to state that they were of a very harmonious, hopeful, and practical character, and that it is probable that a great impetus will be given to the influence of the Union, should the various proposals meet with support. The National Union of Trained Nurses stands for a Higher Professional Ideal, through Co-operation of Trained Nurses, so that through direct representation of the rank and file, their professional and economic interests, freedom of action, higher education, and State Registration by Act of Parliament on democratic lines, may be attained. This is a fine programme, and should commend itself to intelligent and self-respecting nurses.

The National Union is affiliated to the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, a Federation of Nurses' Organizations, and thus forms part of the great International Council of Nurses, which hopes to play a great part after the War.

PETITION TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The following is the full text of the notice, in reference to the Petition of the Royal British Nurses' Association for a Supplemental Charter, to which we drew attention in our last issue, and which appeared in the *London Gazette* of February 23rd:—

Privy Council Office, 23rd February, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by The Royal British Nurses' Association, praying for the grant of a Supplemental Charter; and that, His Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, all Petitions for or against such grant should be delivered at the Privy Council Office on or before the 23rd day of March, 1917.

THE "COLLEGE" CONTROVERSY.

Miss M. S. Rundle, the Secretary of the College of Nursing, replies in last month's *Church League for Women's Suffrage Journal*, to a letter from Miss Beatrice Kent. We regret to note that she supports the autocratic power assumed by the nominated Council of the College of Nursing, Ltd., "to remove from the Register the name of any nurse that the Council may in its discretion think proper" without any provision being made for an appeal either to the Council or the Courts by the accused nurses. As this scandalous provision in the Memorandum of the College has not been inserted in the proposed Bye-laws of the Royal British College of Nursing, and provision has been made for an appeal to the Council, though not to the Courts, we think the Secretary of the College would have been wise to point out that part of this intolerable grievance is to be removed. That such a bit of Bochism should have been proposed proves how entirely out of touch the promoters of the College and their officials are with the intense sense of justice which inspires the real registrationists. To prate of democracy and then to take power to hang, draw and quarter the accused without trial is so monstrous that from Potsdam only could such a policy have originated.

Miss Kent has a forcible reply to the Secretary of the College in the March issue of the aforesaid Journal, in which she writes, "As a member of the Profession of Nursing, one of the most valuable assets of this and every other country—especially at this time—I consider it a solemn duty to take my part in guarding most jealously its true interests, for we are bound to remember that we are the trustees of the highest profession among women, and what we do now or leave undone, will vitally affect future generations of nurses and the sick public."

A most admirable article on State Registration of Nurses by Miss E. L. C. Eden appears in the March issue of *The Common Cause*, which we think might well be reprinted in leaflet form. It is good to find the "suffrage" papers giving space for discussion of the Nursing Question. It is *au fond* very much the Woman Question.

The *Weekly Irish Times* keeps the ball of publicity rolling. It pleads for the rights, as we do, of the rank and file, publishes Miss H. Hawkins' correspondence with the R.B.N.A. but wastes space in republishing an anonymous letter from the Burdett press, presumably addressed to those who prefer "food for babes," but is not the sort of stuff easily assimilated by the keen Irish appetite for facts. However we welcome publicity,

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We agree with several correspondents that it is exceedingly unethical for the Secretary of the College to communicate officially with Professional Nurses through the commercial nursing press, especially as it condones their vituperative attacks upon her professional colleagues.

A SECRET COMPACT.

WHAT IS IT?

As we reported last week, the Secretary of the Royal British Nurses Association, by the direction of the Executive Committee, refused to provide Miss H. Hawkins, a Life Member of the Association, with a copy of the letter incorporating a private agreement in connection with the amalgamation of the Association and the College of Nursing, and signed by the Hon. Arthur Stanley and Sir Cooper Perry.

Miss Hawkins now requests that her correspondence with the College of Nursing on this question may be published, as she is of opinion that to accept such an unconstitutional arrangement, without either inquiry or protest is incompatible with her duty as a member of the Association and of the Nursing Profession.

LETTER FROM MISS H. HAWKINS TO THE HON. ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P., C.B., CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, LTD.

127, Friern Barnet Road, N.

SIR,—As a Life Member of the Royal British Nurses Association, I beg to enclose you copies of the correspondence which has taken place between myself and the Executive Committee of that Association.

You will see that the Executive Committee refuse to give me the information to which I consider I have a right, as in my opinion no signed agreement should be entered into between the Executive Committee of the Royal British Nurses Association and the Hon. Officers of the College of Nursing, Ltd., on behalf of the Members, without their knowledge.

Feeling sure that as one of the signatories of the aforesaid document you will agree that secrecy in the matter is extremely undesirable, and relying on your unfailing courtesy, I shall be obliged if you will supply me with a copy of the letter embodying conditions which have not been inserted in the Agreement and the Bye-Laws providing for the Amalgamation of the R.B.N.A., and the College of Nursing, Ltd., signed by you and Sir Cooper Perry to which Mr. Herbert Paterson, Medical Hon. Secretary of the R.B.N.A., alluded at the Special General Meeting of the Association on January 18th.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
HENRIETTA HAWKINS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY, COLLEGE OF NURSING, LTD., TO MISS H. HAWKINS.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, LTD.,
6, Vere Street, London, W.
March 1st, 1917.

DEAR MADAM,—Mr. Stanley has handed me your letter, undated, and has directed me to say that it

would obviously be a breach of confidence on the part of the College of Nursing, of which you are not a Member, to give information which the Executive Committee of the Royal British Nurses' Association has refused you as a member of that body.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

M. S. RUNDLE,

Secretary.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY, COLLEGE OF NURSING, LTD., FROM MISS H. HAWKINS.

127, Friern Barnet Road, N.

March 2nd, 1917.

DEAR MADAM,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 1st, and to inform you that, in my opinion, it is not only a breach of confidence, but an intolerable injustice, that the Honorary Officers of the Royal British Nurses' Association and the Executive Committee of the College of Nursing, Ltd., should enter into a secret agreement concerning the powers and privileges of the Members of our Chartered Corporation which they evidently dare not make public.

Please convey to Mr. Stanley my determination, at all events, not to submit to such dangerous tyranny without further protest.

I am, yours faithfully,

HENRIETTA HAWKINS,

WHAT IRISH NURSES WANT TO KNOW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROPOSED ROYAL BRITISH COLLEGE OF NURSING.

(*Continued from page* 156.)

The following Questions have been sent to us by Irish Nurses :—

8. *Q.* What is the nature of the Secret Agreement between the Hon. Officers of the R.B.N.A. and the College of Nursing ? Why should not nurses know what those pledges are, so that they can express an opinion upon them ?

A. We cannot answer this question. And as our readers will see from the correspondence published in this Journal, between Miss H. Hawkins, Life Member R.B.N.A., and the Royal British Nurses' Association and the College of Nursing, Ltd., the men who have entered into this secret compact decline to enlighten the Nurse Members of the Chartered Corporation on its nature. We are of opinion that such action upon the part of the conjoint Hon. Officers—because it is these men who absolutely govern both the R.B.N.A. and the College—is not only an insult to the Nurse Members of both Corporations, but a proceeding which every woman who resents such intolerable treatment should bring to the notice of His Majesty's Privy Council. When one realises the indignity thus inflicted on the whole nursing profession one wonders if the nurses of this country are really British subjects or not.

9. *Q.* Does the College of Nursing intend to promote a Bill providing for an independent General Nursing Council to carry out the Nurses' Registration Act or not ?

A. Apparently not. The last thing which the real promoters of the College desire is any independent representation of the nurses on the General Nursing Council. This is the point at issue between the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses and the College Council. In the Bill drafted by the Central Committee, representatives of independent organised authorities of nurses and doctors, which have supported State Registration for many years, form the Provisional Council, to make the rules and regulations which the nurses will have to obey. To this principle of direct representation of the profession the College has declined to accede, and we gather that the representatives of the Nurses' Organisations are to be jealously excluded from representation, as at present, on the new Provisional Council, until it has completed its task of framing the rules under which the nurses may be registered and to which they must agree to conform.

There is no longer any ambiguity about the constitution or the temper of the College. It is practically governed by laymen, and those controlled by the Nursing Schools, and by the exclusion of independent professional opinion and action it will continue to be so.

To quote the written word :—

Clause 5 of the proposed Agreement between the R.B.N.A. and the College states that " the Association shall as soon as the amalgamation with the College is completed, promote or otherwise take steps to obtain an Act of Parliament for the Registration of Nurses, and the keeping of a Register or Registers of Nurses."

But we find defined in the Supplemental Charter, under the heading of " Extension of Purposes and Powers of the Corporation," Sub-section (*e*), that the real proposal is that of " Recognition " of the College Register, and not the State Registration of the whole Profession, as defined in the Nurses' Registration Bill. The Clause is as follows :—

" (*e*) To promote legislation to provide for the State recognition of and protection of the official Register and for the development and protection of the Profession of Nursing, and for the carrying into effect of the Principal Charter and this Charter."

So that the form of legislation proposed by the College is to give the College the monopoly of keeping a Register or Registers of Nurses, and nowhere throughout the Supplemental Charter or Bye Laws is any term or standard of training defined, or protection sought for the title of " Registered Nurse " ; such as are carefully provided for in the Nurses' Registration Bill drafted by the Central Committee.

Moreover, we note the most scrupulous care—and this is very important—that throughout the Agreement, the Supplemental Charter, and the Bye-Laws of the proposed Royal British College of Nursing, the word " trained " has been

rigorously excluded, before every mention of "nurses" and "nursing," in the scheme of the College for the organisation of the Profession of Nursing.

10. *Q.* When State Registration is accomplished, may a nurse be a member of the College, or not, as she chooses ?

A. This depends upon the Provisions of the Bill.

11. *Q.* Or is a nurse to be compelled, by the Training School, to register with the College, and thus be a member automatically ?

A. This again depends upon the Clauses of the Bill, but the Supplemental Charter provides that at the date of the Charter all those whose names are on the Register of the Royal British Nurses' Association, and all members of the College become automatically members of the Royal British College of Nursing.

This means that persons who strongly object, as we do, to many of the autocratic provisions, and to certain of the personnel on the nominated College Council, are compulsorily made members of a Corporation the constitution of which they do not approve, and which actually has the audacity to propose to keep from the members the nature of the secret agreement drafted for their future government.

Trained nurses are not compelled to register with the College, although the greatest pressure is being placed upon them to do so ; but nurses in training are absolutely at the mercy of their committees and Matrons, and can be coerced into placing themselves under its authority. In our opinion, the men who drafted the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the College of Nursing, the Directory Bill, and other coercive measures, have fully calculated the result of their despotic provisions.

12. *Q.* If so, if a nurse objects to the management of the College, does she lose her registration if she resigns membership ?

A. We think not, because she has been compelled to pay a fee for registration.

13. *Q.* As under proposed Bye-law 8, the President and the Council can summon a special meeting at will, why may the members not enjoy the same privilege ? As it is provided that 100 members of the Corporation must have the support of one-fourth of the Council in requisitioning a special meeting, the latter provision practically deprives the members of power to summon a special meeting, and provides for a very autocratic, not democratic, form of Government.

A. Bye-law 8 provides that the Royal President, and also the Council may at any time "order" a Special General Meeting, but the provision that before 100 members can requisition a Special Meeting the requisition must also be signed by not less than one-fourth of the members of the Council, practically deprives the members of any power to call a meeting, and thus express any opinion adverse to the Governing body.

In the first Bye Laws under the Royal Charter 50 members might requisition a meeting—although when they did so, the Hon. Officers did not summon it. In the 1898 Bye Laws, drafted by the Hon. Medical Officers, this privilege was taken away, and 100 instead of 50 members had to requisition such a meeting. Now with unparalleled autocracy the Hon. Officers of the amalgamated Corporations have inserted a cunning Clause providing that one-fourth of the Council must also sign the requisition and thus agree to criticism of their probable mismanagement before the Nurse Members can call a Special Meeting. This provision is calculated, and we believe purposely, to prevent any free expression of opinion by the Nurse Members of the Royal British College of Nursing.

No more contemptuous proposition has ever been made by the Hon. Officers of the R.B.N.A. in connection with their intolerable assumption of authority for twenty years over the Nurse Members, and if British women will submit to a Constitution incorporating such a Clause we fear that their sense of self-respect and professional responsibility is absolutely non-existent.

SCOTTISH MATRONS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Christian Institute, 70, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, on Saturday, 3rd March.

In the absence of the President, Miss Melrose, R.R.C., Vice-President, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, took the Chair.

Thirty-seven members were present, representing a wide area of Scotland.

After the usual preliminaries the annual reports of the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary were presented. The Hon. Treasurer's report showed a small balance in hand.

The Secretary's report showed the sustained interest in the work of the Association on the part of the members, by their presence at the Meetings, unless prevented by distance, or pressure of work, and stated that the membership now stands at 130.

Twenty-one Members are or have been on active service and six of these have received the decoration of R.R.C. and two that of A.R.R.C. Congratulations were offered.

The report includes the first annual report of the Edith Cavell Memorial Annuity Fund which is now closed. It was inaugurated over a year ago by the Association and provides annuities for retired nurses of small means to enable them to meet the cost of residence in the King Edward Memorial Home (Scotland).

It was intimated by the Hon. Secretary of the Fund that three small annuities had been granted, and that two are still available. Applications for conditions and rules to be made to the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, Miss Graham, 15, Alva Street, Edinburgh. It was resolved by the meeting to inaugurate from a small nucleus in hand, a "Scottish Nurses' Annuity Fund" for retired nurses with no condition of residence attached.

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Edmonton Military Hospital.—Miss M. Gibson (Staff Nurse).

Exeter V.A. Hospital.—Miss J. Davie, Miss C. Macdonald, Miss K. Smith (Sisters).

Frimley Cottage Hospital.—Miss M. O. Wilson, Matron (temp.).

Luton Chawl End Munition Works.—Mrs. Kerrigan.

Poplar Health Visitor.—Miss E. Dixon (temp.).

THE CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

A meeting of the Cambridge Branch of the N.U.T.N. was held on February 23rd in the Parish Room of St. Clement's, kindly lent for the occasion.

Miss Eustace presided, and the business meeting was held in the afternoon; tea then bridged the interval before Miss Pearse's arrival from London.

Miss Pearse spoke on the necessity of union and said that need would be increasingly great in the future. She urged nurses to make a personal effort to increase the membership of the N.U.T.N., which must be made strong in order to safeguard the interests of trained nurses. She then went on to explain the attitude of the N.U.T.N. Committee in supporting the Central Committee for State Registration in their negotiations with the College of Nursing, Ltd.

Essential amendments providing for a conjoint Bill were sent to the College, the most important being the direct representation on the proposed General Nursing Council of the nurses' self-governing Associations, such as the N.U.T.N., through the Central Committee which they form, and the definition of the nurses' three years' training as given in hospitals and infirmaries—the first amendment was inserted in one draft of the Bill and then eliminated by the Council of the College, and it was therefore considered useless to continue discussions with the College, and the Central Committee revised its own Bill for introduction into Parliament when permissible.

Some questions were asked and discussion was invited—the members declaring they were glad to hear the other side of the question, as they had already had an address on the College of Nursing.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Miss Pearse, who congratulated the Branch on their efforts to obtain a Club room being crowned with success in the near future, and said that she would be very pleased to come down to the opening whenever that ceremony took place.

WEDDING BELLS.

A wedding of more than usual interest took place on Saturday, March 3rd, at St. Stephen's Church, Bournemouth, when Miss Ethel A. Lloyd, who, for over nine years has been Matron of the Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, was married to Captain Henry Holroyd, M.B., R.A.M.C.

In appreciation of the very excellent services which Mrs. Holroyd rendered to the Sanatorium, of her kindness and sympathy to the patients, and of the courteous attention she has always shown to those interested in the work of the institution, the Committee and others connected with the Sanatorium are making a presentation to her.

APPOINTMENTS.

MATRON.

Royal National Sanatorium for Consumption, Bournemouth.—Miss Edith Ellis has been appointed Matron. She was trained at Charing Cross Hospital, where she held the position of Theatre Sister for two years. She has also held a similar position at the General Hospital, Wolverhampton, and been Sister at the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, Acting Matron of Rustington Convalescent Home for Men, Littlehampton, and Sister (and on several occasions Acting Matron) at the Royal National Sanatorium for the last four years.

Cooper Memorial Home for Children, Charnwood Forest.—Miss Una M. Quilter has been appointed Matron. She was trained at Charing Cross Hospital, and for four years has held an appointment at Dr. Barnardo Home, Babies' Castle, Hawkhurst, Kent.

THEATRE SISTER.

Children's Hospital, Nottingham.—Miss Margaret Green has been apointed Theatre Sister. She was trained at the Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital, and has held the position of Out Patient Sister at the same institution.

WARD SISTER.

Bethnal Green Military Hospital, Cambridge Rd., N.E.—Miss D. M. E. Riggs has been appointed Ward Sister. She was trained at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, and has held the position of Sister-in-Charge of the Out-patient Department, and of the Ophthalmic Wards and Theatre in the same institution.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

Miss E. M. Homan has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the above Service.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Miss Annie Aldridge is appointed to Reading; Miss Daisy Amos, to Millwall; Miss Janet Arnott, to Ulverston; Miss Mabel Battye, to Gainsborough; Miss Bertha E. Bennett, to Margate; Miss Margaret Bloor, to Manchester (Salford); Miss Emma Clark, to Spalding; Miss Lily Fenton, to Bognor; Miss Lilias Fraser, to Bedford; Miss Esther C. Griffiths, to Jewish Maternity and Sick Room Helps Society as Senior Nurse; Miss Lily Hames, to Chesterfield; Miss Margaret Lockett, to Gainsborough; Miss Amy L. Pell, to Manchester (Salford); Miss Emma M. Pritchett, to Margate; Miss Mary E. Simon, to Waltham Holy Cross.

THE SCOTTISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION ROOMS.

On Wednesday February 28th, the Scottish Nurses' Association opened rooms for the benefit of their members, at 103, Bath Street, Glasgow. The President of the Association, Mrs. Strong, was accompanied by the Marchioness of Ailsa, Lady Dunlop, Mrs. Pollock, Ayr, Mrs. McGowan, Glasgow, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Miss Finn (Paisley), Dr. McGregor Robertson, Capt. Macewen, &c., &c.

Apologies for absence were received from Surgeon-General Sir William Macewen, Major Pringle, and many others. Mrs. Strong explained that these rooms were meant to be a meeting-place for the nurses, where they could meet their friends, where they could rest and have a cup of tea, and have provision for receiving and writing letters.

The rooms would be open daily at definite hours and the Secretary or some other member of Committee would always be present to assist with advice or information or in the transaction of any business.

Hitherto there has not been any such provision for Nurses, where they could spend an hour or two when off duty, and the large numbers who crowded the rooms on the opening day testified to the need that the Scottish Nurses' Association was endeavouring to supply. It is hoped also that the rooms will meet the need of Nurses coming into Town for an afternoon.

In declaring the Rooms open, Lady Ailsa spoke of exceptional opportunities the needs of the time were opening up for women individually, and strongly urged the Nurses to be fully awake to their significance. She hoped the small beginning inaugurated that day would grow and blossom until the nurses had obtained premises adequate to their social and educational needs, and worthy of their professional status.

After a vote of thanks had been cordially given to Lady Ailsa, tea was served.

A UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.

The Mansion House Committee, Territorial Force Nursing Service, for the City and County of London, have unanimously nominated Miss Dora Finch, Matron of University College Hospital, for the position of Principal Matron of the 2nd London General Hospital, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, to succeed Miss Darbyshire, resigned. A great deal of extremely good work has been done in nursing sick and wounded soldiers at the University College Hospital, so that Miss Finch will enter on her new duties with good experience of military nursing.

BEQUEST TO A NURSE.

Mr. William Henry Delahay, of Great Malvern, bequeathed his estate, amounting to considerably over £8,000, to his former housekeeper, and present nurse, Flora Ellen Ingram, "in grateful return for all she has done for me."

RECUPERATIVE HOSTELS FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS, INVALIDED FROM H.M. SERVICES WITH NERVE STRAIN.

An excellent scheme has been promoted to bring relief and cure to these—the most pitiable victims of a cruel war. Hospitals cannot deal with these cases—they are needed for the wounded and physically sick. With a little foresight at the outbreak of war, provision might and ought to have been made for these sufferers. The institutions established through the instrumentality of Lord Knutsford are for officers only; up to the present very little has been done for the men. Competent authorities state that over 200 of these men have been placed in lunatic asylums. We heard Sir Frederick Milner say that he had fetched four or five out himself. It was an outrage, he exclaimed indignantly. It has been stated that these poor victims are eminently curable, if placed in right surroundings and with specialised treatment. After some months' continuous work, the Committee is able to announce that the first Hostel will shortly be opened. It is situated in Hampstead.

Two adjoining houses have been generously given for a period of time by the Midland Railway Co. There are 42 rooms; a winter garden is attached; there is also a glass verandah, steam-heated. It is in every way suited to the purpose for which it is required, and will be used as a clearing house. There is ample space for all requirements. One room is fitted up with the necessary equipment for electrical treatment; a gymnasium is installed, and there will be provision for light employment in and outdoor. The scheme is in charge of a competent Committee, including Sir Frederick Milner (Chairman) and the Bishop of Willesden, J. Stewart Mackintosh, Esq., M.D., A. Davis Waite, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S., Captain Arthur St. John, Mrs. Henry Boys, Lady Muir Mackenzie, and others.

The Hon. Organiser is Mrs. G. M. Clarke, a trained nurse; she has worked untiringly on behalf of the cause, and the Committee are fortunate that they have secured her services as Matron of the Hampstead Hostel, as she has had considerable experience in the care of nerve patients, and is therefore peculiarly fitted for the post.

Other fully trained and specially selected Nurses will be engaged.

The men who will be treated in these hostels are petty officers, N.C.O.'s and men, also men of the mercantile marine. In connection with the Hampstead Hostel, various trades will be

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started, such as carpentry, toy making, gardening, dairy and poultry farming, and fish and bee culture, the purpose being not only to make the Hostel self-supporting, but to train those who may require it, in the knowledge and skill necessary for earning their livelihood. Other Hostels will be established in different parts of the country, and these will offer facilities for instruction in farming and agriculture to the men when they leave the clearing house at Hampstead, and are sufficiently recovered to enable them to do more arduous work. No finer scheme could have been devised for the benefit of these poor victims of the war than the present one. For the past three weeks the *Daily Graphic* has been appealing for funds to set the machinery in motion, which has met with a ready and generous response from the public. A soldier's mother, in sending a donation, remarks that, to her mind, "these institutions are the most honourable shrines that could be raised to the memory of those who have fallen in the war." The outcome of the successful working of this admirable scheme might conceivably be greater knowledge and more enlightened treatment of many classes of patients.

Success to the Recuperative Hostels!

Beatrice Kent.

IN AID OF STATE REGISTRATION FOR NURSES.

The President of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses acknowledges with thanks a donation of £2 2s. "In aid of State Registration for Nurses. In Memory of my dear Sister, Isla Stewart, from Janet M. Stewart." Every year, on the anniversary of her death, a similar gift has come, the best memorial to a noble and generous-hearted woman, who, in her lifetime, without thought of self, endeavoured to secure a just Act for the State Registration of Nurses.

"SHELL" BRAND FLOOR POLISH.

All members of the nursing staffs in hospitals, infirmaries and kindred institutions, from the Matron to the newest pro., take pride in a well polished floor. To achieve success it is necessary to select with care the floor polish used, and it is well to remember, in this connection, the "Shell" Brand polish, supplied by Messrs. Archibald H. Hamilton & Co., of Possilpark, Glasgow, who were many years ahead in placing, a scientifically prepared polish on the market. This polish has stood the test of time and competition so satisfactorily that it still holds the premier position. Weighted brushes, which have many excellencies, are also supplied by this pioneer firm.

BOOK OF THE WEEK.

"IN THE WILDERNESS."*

In a volume of nearly 600 closely written pages, Mr. Hichens takes us step by step through the first five years of the married life of a young and desirable couple. The setting of his romance and tragedy, for it is both, is varied and full of contrasts as are also the various personages to whom we are introduced. Readers of Mr. Hichens' works will remember the spell of the East which he can cast over us,—its langourous and sensuous atmosphere. Again, in this story we meet it, and in contrast he takes us into the pure radiant peace of Greece. "The sense of peace, the long sweet silence—this is Greece." Again, the setting is in a cathedral town, with its old-world, religious, and somewhat stagnant atmosphere. Correspondingly the characters are types of these varied settings. Rosamond, whose response to Greece and cathedral life expressed her complex character; and on the other hand, Cynthia Clarke, whose personality makes the book on the whole a dangerous one. Her surroundings in the East fit her like a glove. While we rightly regard Mr. Hichens as a leader in fiction and an artist of high merit, he is not for indiscriminate readers, and while it is true that he does not call evil good—on the contrary—yet evil is portrayed in undesirable prominence.

Dion and Rosamond, in the first months of their marriage, are an arresting pair, albeit Rosamond had not given herself to him whole-heartedly. There was something virginal and aloof about her, that made her by nature a nun. Later on she was all mother and last of all was she wife. But in Dion's eyes she was peerless. He himself was the best type of man, who had kept himself from all the lower vices. It was this that Rosamond loved in him and which she recognised from the first. When their little son, Robin, was born Dion's really fine character forebore to be jealous of the absorbing mother-love that Rosamond evinced. It was about this time that he was brought into contact with Mrs. Clarke, who was undergoing the unenviable notoriety of a *cause célèbre*, but was undeservedly acquitted. We protest against the proceedings being entered into in detail, as both unsavoury and inartistic.

Cynthia Clarke at once recognises the want in Rosamond, and proceeds to spin her toils around Dion, without effect.

It was at the period of the South African war and Dion volunteers for active service. Rosamond and her little son retreat to the cathedral town to await his return.

She is perfectly and ideally happy there, the two most insistent needs of her nature being satisfied. She comes to almost dread Dion's return, which will take her from these congenial surroundings. Dion on his return at once recognises her reluctance to leave Welsley, and gener-

* By Robert Hichens. London: Methuen & Co.

ously offers to arrange for their permanest residence there, and she rises in response by refusing to accept his sacrifice. Robin by this time is four years old, a dear little chap, with freckles on the bridge of his nose. We can almost see the dear little body that his mother worshipped. It was a gala day for both Robin and Dion on which he took his little son out shooting with him—the boy on a pony. Very touching is the description of the mother's purchase of the little gaiters for him to wear on this proud occasion. She herself lifted him on to the pony and kissed the freckles on his dear nose at parting. Alas! Dion fatally shot the child and returned a stricken man to tell the woman he loved that he had killed her child.

"You've killed Robin," she said, quietly and coldly.

"Rosamond"——

She uttered a fearful cry and fled from the man who had slain Robin.

The subsequent history makes terrible reading.

The inflexible cruelty of a good woman—the despair of Dion, who sought to overthrow all his old ideals—the devilish toils of Cynthia Clarke—are all cleverly, realistically and it must be confessed, unpleasantly told.

We have no space to indicate the end. Our readers must discover it for themselves. H. H.

COMING EVENTS.

March 13th and 14th.—Central Midwives Board. Penal Cases, Special Meetings. Board's Offices, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, S.W. 11 a.m.

March 15th. — Central Midwives Board. Monthly Meeting. Queen Anne's Gate Buildings. 3.30 p.m.

March 17th.—Irish Nurses' Association. Annual Meeting. 34, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not IN ANY WAY *hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.*

"MENTION" FOR NURSES.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I note the *Times* published nearly five columns of fine type, on Monday, of names under heading "Nurses Mentioned for Services in Home Hospitals," and no doubt many have well deserved it, but as an evidence of the snobbery of the halfpenny press the only names singled out for mention as "Nurses" were those of five ladies of title, one of them with a foreign very German spelt name. Of course none of these ladies are "nurses," and have no right to be mentioned as such. We don't take their titles, why should they assume ours?

Yours truly,

CERTIFICATED MATRON.

"MANIPULATIVE SURGERY."

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I could not help being extremely amused in reading an article in to-day's (March 6th) *Daily Telegraph* on the above subject, by Viscount Knutsford. It would take too much of your valuable space to comment on it fully in a letter, much as one would like to do so, but there is one sentence which I cannot refrain from quoting. "Parliament, wisely or unwisely, decided that in matters of health the public needed protection, and while it was not prepared to be logical and forbid unqualified practice, it decided that the public should at least be able to discover whether a practitioner had taken the trouble to study the elements of anatomy, physiology and pathology, without a knowledge of which all attempts at treatment must be ignorant guesswork at best, and may result through ignorance in doing grave or even fatal injury to the patient." How can Viscount Knutsford uphold this principle for the medical profession and be against it for the nursing profession? One wishes all "London Hospital" nurses would read the article. I hope you may be commenting on it in full elsewhere in the JOURNAL. One could use so many of the arguments in it for the cause of "State Registration for Trained Nurses."

Yours faithfully,

H. FOSTER.

18, Ampthill Square, N.W.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to a recent correspondent we are unable to learn of any residential Homes or Hostels for nurses in Edinburgh.

There has been established a Home for Retired Nurses, who furnish their own rooms, as the King Edward VII Memorial at 7–9, Chamberlain Road, Edinburgh.

The recently-formed Club in Hope Street is for rest and recreation during the day, and meets a great need.

In Glasgow, as we announce this week, the Scottish Nurses' Association have opened a Club at 103, Bath Street, Glasgow, which it is hoped to extend after the war.

Our reply to "Dame Trot" is held over for want of space.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

March 17th.—What precautions would you take in saving for microscopic examination a specimen of urine, a specimen of sputum, a specimen of fæces?

March 24th.—Describe how you would care for and feed a premature infant.

March 31st.—What is a civic nurse? Give an idea of her true relationship to the municipality and public health service.

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Prize Competition.

Prize Competition Coupon

March 10th, 1917

Name of Competitor .....

Address .....

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

1. Any reader of The British Journal of Nursing may compete for the prize of **FIVE SHILLINGS** which will be paid to the **writer of the best article of from 300 to 750 words on the following subject**— "What precautions would you take in saving for microscopic examination a specimen of urine, a specimen of sputum, a specimen of fæces?"

The dated Coupon for March 10th, published on this page, must be cut out by the Competitor, and enclosed with the article she sends, with her full name and address inserted. The number of words of article to be written on left hand top corner of first page. This answer should be posted not later than **March 10th,** to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole St., London, W., marked on the envelope "Prize Competition." **The Name of the Winner of the Prize and the Prize Article will appear on March 17th, 1917.**

2. The Editor's decision must be accepted by each Competitor as final and unquestionable.

The Midwife.

MIDWIVES FOR CANADA.

On November 11th we published the report of a meeting convened by the Colonial Nursing Association with the active support of the British Emigration Association held at Sunderland House, when Lady Piggott, founder of the Association, and Chairman of the Canada Committee, presided, the object being to arouse public interest in supplying midwives to Canada.

It appeared to the writer, who was present at the meeting, not only that unpractical suggestions were made, but, to be quite frank, that a good deal of nonsense was talked.

V.A.D. workers were to be asked to take up this work after the war. War widows, preferably those of officers, but also dependents of sailors and soldiers in a similar position, were to train at once and qualify as midwives so as to be able to undertake maternity work under central medical supervision. Not only war widows but sporting V.A.D.'s were appealed to. "Here," said one speaker, "was a chance to make the way of the V.A.D. nurse. Once she had found her vocation she was not going to give it up. . . . There was a free life for a horse, and a woman's spirit answering to the call—there where women were wanted. They might go out with sad hearts but trained—sacred thought—through the gift of sympathy." Well, that kind of thing may appeal to a Sunderland House audience, but, when it came to be considered by practical nurses in the Dominion, it evidently sounded a little thin.

Miss Ard Mackenzie's Views.

We were not surprised to receive for publication a letter on the subject from Miss Mary Ard Mackenzie, R.N., B.A., Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, and a past President of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, expressing her opinion, as a private Canadian citizen, on the proposition, and we gladly gave prominence to it in our issue of January 6th. Miss Ard Mackenzie is one of the most honoured members of the nursing profession in the Dominion, and is acquainted with its nursing conditions and nursing needs from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Professional View.

Miss Ard Mackenzie's view is that there is need for nurses and doctors in the sparsely-settled parts of the Dominion, but the need is for the fully-trained nurse, who has therefore a knowledge of obstetric nursing, and the qualified physician, that the woman who goes to the sparsely-populated districts must be able to cope with *all* emergencies. "Nothing short of that," says Miss Ard Mackenzie, "is acceptable to the Western people, as the writer has heard them express themselves many times over." Further "Canada is willing to welcome the fully-trained woman for work on the prairies if she has the qualifications necessary, no matter whence she comes. Her people are able and willing to pay well for efficient service, and they do not wish, and will not accept, charity, certainly not from other countries. And Canada is able to solve her problems herself."

The Amateur View.

It might be supposed that the opinion of so high a professional authority would be received with the consideration it deserves, but, to supply Canada with midwives "whether she wants them or not," is evidently a pet scheme concerning which criticism is neither expected nor desired. Lady Piggott has not followed the ordinary rules of journalistic courtesy by writing to this Journal concerning Miss Ard Mackenzie's letter which appeared in its columns, but criticises it in another paper (to which Miss Mackenzie had briefly written to correct a mis-statement), in which she states "the facts of the case."

They are, that so long ago as 1910, the Colonial Nursing Association and the British Women's Emigration Association, "having received most terrible accounts of the loss of life and sufferings of mothers and infants of pioneer settlers in the outlying districts of Canada, communicated with the V.O.N. with a view to possible co-operation. A most uncompromising reply was received."

In 1916, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (now Mrs. Carnegie) "saw Sir George Perley, asking him to co-operate, by inviting the President of the V.O.N to modify their original view and to join the C.N.A. and the B.W.E.A. in remedying the deplorable lack of maternity nurses on the prairies. . . . It having been made perfectly clear to him that no rivalry or interference with the work of the V.O.N. was intended "the President wrote, 'I expect in the out-of-way parts of Canada the midwife does work, but public opinion in the matter requires to be created, and the V.O.N. will not take it amiss, or raise any objections, if an approach is made to any other organized body in Canada to act.'"

Scarcely a cordial invitation to send over English midwives. It was, however, regarded as having "smoothed away any possible friction with the V.O.N.," and Lady Piggott states "the C.N.A. entered into correspondence with the Women's Auxiliary Association, and the United Farmers' Associations of Alberta and Saskatchewan," and negotiations are now being carried on with the Women's Sections of these associations.

She adds that those whom it is the aim of the C.N.A. to assist are the poor settlers and emigrants from this country, and concludes—

"It is at this moment when, after infinite pains and personal trouble, the C.N.A. and the B.W.E.A.

have established sympathetic relations with those Canadian Women's Associations who live and work among the class for whom help is needed that Miss Mackenzie chooses to come out with the unwarranted attack on the efforts to ameliorate conditions and save child-life for the Dominions which is contained in the regrettable effusions to which I have drawn your attention."

Miss Ard Mackenzie expressed, as she had a perfect right to do, the views of an expert on a professional problem with which she is thoroughly conversant. We regret that she should have been subjected to discourtesy on this side of the Atlantic on that account, and beg to assure her that the columns of this journal are open to her if she wishes to deal with the subject further.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

SCOTLAND.

The following Institutions, Medical Practitioners, and Midwives have been approved by the Central Midwives Board for Scotland for the purposes indicated :—

List of Institutions at which Midwives may be trained under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland).

Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh.
Royal Maternity Hospital, Rottenrow, Glasgow.
The Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen.
The Maternity Hospital, Dundee.
The Hospice (Maternity Department of Edinburgh Hospital for Women), 219, High Street, Edinburgh.
Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, 26 and 29, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
Church of Scotland Deaconess Hospital, 142, Pleasance, Edinburgh.
Cottage Nurses' Training Home, Merryland Street, Copland Road, Govan.

Poor Law Institutions at which Midwives may be Trained.

Glasgow Eastern District Hospital, Duke Street, Glasgow.

Teachers and Lecturers Approved under Section C. of the Rules.

Members of the Staffs of the foregoing approved Institutions with Medical Practitioners attached thereto approved as qualified to sign up cases under Rules C.

Certified Midwives Approved to Sign Certificates under Rules C.

Isabella Lewis Scrimgeour, The Nurses' Home, South Avenue, Govan.
Alice Helen Turnbull, The Deaconess Hospital, 142, Pleasance, Edinburgh.
Helen A. Macarthur, The Hospice, 219, High Street, Edinburgh.
Florence Adam Marchant, Matron, Eastern District Hospital, Duke Street, Glasgow.
Alice Jane Harvey Williamson, 29, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
Mary Macdonald Miller, 29, Castle Terrace Edinburgh.

List of Examiners.

Edinburgh.

Francis William Nicol Haultain, M.B., C.M., M.D., F.R.C.P.Edin., 12, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
John William Ballantyne, M.B., C.M., M.D., F.R.C.P.Edin., 19, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh.
Robert William Johnstone, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., M.R.C.P. Edin., 10, Alva Street, Edinburgh.
George Freeland Barbour Simpson, M.B, Ch.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.Edin., F.R.C.P.Edin., 43, Manor Place, Edinburgh.
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Glasgow

Robert Jardine, M.R.C.S.Eng., M.B., C.M., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.Glasg., 20, Royal Crescent, W., Glasgow.
Alexander Wilson Russell, M.B., C.M , 11, Royal Crescent, Glasgow, W.
William Dove Macfarlane, M.B., C.M., F.R.F.P. & S. Glasg., 17, Woodside Crescent, Glasgow.
Samuel James Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., 30, Lynedoch Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.

Dundee.

John Alexander Campbell Kynoch, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.Edin., F.R.C.P.Edin., 8, Airlie Place, Dundee.
Robert Cochrane Buist, M.B., C.M., M.D., 166, Nethergate, Dundee.

Aberdeen.

William Stephenson, L.R.C.S.Edin., M.D., 11, Bon Accord Crescent, Aberdeen.
Robert Gordon McKerron, M.B., C.M., M.D., D.P.H., 1, Albyn Place, Aberdeen.
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Eneas Kenneth MacKenzie, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Shandwick House, Tain.

The Lord Mayor is convening a conference at the Mansion House on "Race Renewal" for Tuesday, March 13th, at 3 p.m. The speakers will include the Bishop of Birmingham, Mrs. Booth, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Father Bernard Vaughan, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton.

As we go to press, a meeting of Representatives of National Children's Societies is being held at Armitage Hall, Great Portland Street, W., to inaugurate the National Baby Week Campaign. We hope to refer to it again next week.

The Annual Meeting of the Association for Promoting the Training and Supply of Midwives will be held at 9, Queen Anne Street, W., on March 22nd.

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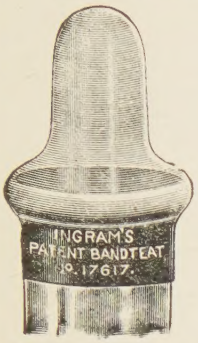

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The Medical Profession and the Public support the Society with confidence, because a high standard of professional efficiency is maintained, and it works on just economic principles.

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